Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

ATLANTA.

They have loosed her virgin a me. They have lessed her virgin some. At any At

Did her suiture state their to-Many a breve in Northburt bree Who on this toten wontre spen. Bit the ear has the bloody starts. Wherever in foot of data with any.

They placed for for that deep rate play.

They field above, he we wreared.

Button his might the form and

Who to he asy her wight was a

Atlanta'

Dat he fling her task of gold? Attental
Gold is scarce in they like these;
Our loves we count meet the unit please;
He thank her take at the in mean;
Iron apples of discord they.
That Fary Bavis, greedy of hato.
Threw in the hall where the sisters sate,
Billier fruit for many a day.
Such were the brind gried other.
Such was thy wedding linear;
At antal

Shall she see a hopping much. Attanta
As that ricky morrisge gave
Honor to the Greekin brave.
And a mighty son was bord.
So at no distant day may we
Prace and Union, twins the faircet.
Rising my in their beauty rarest,
Now this unforced wedding suc.
Then she herself shall bless the day.
When soon to one areas a sec. When open to our arms she key,

CARL BUNSON The Incompatable, one of the new in new or the origi-press name, see the stands story of Archards and above one Theories where of Archards and above one of Theories story of the terminal left, which because story manner for one one of the of imaginary, was over manner of the original original last, and other horigin manner, it has evidently been

THE ENGLISH WARS AND ENGLANDS.

The following queer paragraph is going the ounds, having appeared already in a bundred curnals that we have seen :-

"The battle of Waterloo closed sixty-five years "The battle of Waterioo closed sixty are years of English war, in which time the British Garerment borrowed \$1,175,000,000 and raised \$105,945,000,000 by taxes; a tool of \$110,120,000,000 expended in war, for purposes which containly did not rise to the level of national preservations of war against Nopoleon ration. In twelve years of war against Nopoleon he same country expended \$5,795,000,000, or five hundred million- per annum."

It will be observed that the figures in regard to anglish war expenses make rather a muddle; but we let them pass, and confine our corrections to the time mentioned. At the sixty-five years mentioned terminated in 1815, they must date from 1750. In 1750 England was at peace, and so remained until 1756, when the Seven Years' War began. Thus six years are taken off at once from the sixty-five. The Seven Years' War terminated in 1763, and Eugland remained at peace until the spring of 1775, when the war of the American Revolution began. Thus twelve years more are taken from the six y-five years of British

The peace made in 1783 lasted until the beginning of 1793, when the contest with Republican France began. Thus are ten years more lopped from British war-time between 1750 and the summer of 1815. The war with Republican summer of 1815. The war with Republican France terminated in 1802, and that with Napoleon began in May, 1803, Napoleon then being in the course of spoiling into an Emperor, as the Republicans had it. Thus more than a year is to be added to the time of British peace. The first war with Napoleon lasted until April, 1814, or not quite eleven years, and was followed by the course of spoiling into an Emperor, as the Republicans had it. Thus more than a year is to be added to the time of British peace. The first war with Napoleon lasted until April, 1814, or not quite eleven years, and was followed by peace with France for about a year, when the second war with Imperial France began, as the consequence of the Emperor's return from Elba; but as England was at war with the United States for most of the time between Napoleon's first abdication and the date of his brief resumption of power, we suppose that peace can claim next to nothing of the interval.

The second war with Napoleon lasted but a few date of the same mountain, the nuns of a teligious common happleon's first about, when the perished, with his arms by his side.

There is, it seems, hardly any risk a woman will not incur to save what she most loves from peril, whether at happens to be her child, her timkets, or her dog. Indeed, it is said that on the occasion of a long subsequent eruption of the same mountain, the nuns of a teligious common by lave, in order that they might save their jams and sweetmeats. It may have been the wife and

The second war with Napoleon lasted but a few nonths. Of the sixty-five years that terminated a the summer of 1815, England was at war about hirty seven years. What we suppose is meant by the writer of the paragraph we have quoted is by the writer of the paragraph we have quoted is this, that Eugland was at war for sixty-five years between the date of the beginning of her national debt and the date of the final fall of Napoicon the First. If so, he is not far wrong; but then the force of England's example with regard to na-tional debt is lost to us. Our debt has, as it were, sprung into existence per saltum, at a bound, that is, while the English debt, as it stood in 1815, was of slow growth extending over a period of almost one hundred and twenty-seven years. The Eng-lish debt was but small when William and Mary

began to reign, early in 1689.

The war that followed with France was terminated at the close of 1697, by the treaty of Ryswick, leaving England with a large debt. Peace was maintained for four years and a haif, when the war of the Spanish Succession began, and was closed by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1743, the national debt being much increased. Then the national debt being much in-reased. Then there came a long peace, broken only by a few short and unimportant affairs that hardly deserve to be called wars. The war with Spain began in 1739, and soon ran into the war of the Austrian Succession, which was brought to a close in 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Eight years of peace then came, to be followed by the Seven Years War, and that war was followed by the seven Years war, and that war was followed by

ore than twelve years of peace.

Then there was war again for eight years, or Then there was war again for eight years, or thereabout; and then ten years of peace; after which there was almost unbroken war for more than two years. It will be seen that England had long breathing times, in which to recover from the effects of war; and it is noterious that the vast industrial system which has enabled England to bear so great burdens of seeming expenditure and respectively. penditure and permanent debt, was developed since the Revolution of 1688, and most of it since 1763, at which later date the debt had become alarmingly large. The growth of the English national debt is as follows:—In 1680, £661,283; i 1702, £16,894,702; in 1714, £54,145,363; in 763, £138,865,420; in 1783, £219,851,628; in 1815, The English debt grew at the rate of six and a

nalf million pounds, or a little more, during 127 rears, but the wealth of that country grew at a nuch greater rate during the same time. From

hese facts, however, no inference unfavorable to

the soundness of our credit can be drawn; for we possess resources of increase greater than Eng-land ever possessed. We have a vast supeopied land ever possessed. We have a vast unpeoplet territory, full of every good thing that can attract the industry and demand the energies of humanity; and lote that territory tens of thousands of foreigners are now going.—and on the restoration of peace and unity, hundreds of thousands would annually enter it. It is possible that we might see the harden of a debt of \$2,500,000,000 ould not be so heavy as the burden which e now bear, but would be considerably ghter; for then we should not be paying ar taxes, as the army and navy would be duced to smail proportions. Surely, if we can any beavy taxes in war time, we should be able tall. The increase of wealth and prosperity in the settled part of the country alone would and the to obligate all the consequences of war, and o affect the therough rehabilitation of the Re-amble. Both North and South would be in the some sion of prosperity, while the heroic deeds of both parties to the conflict would form a country would have a character to maintain but would lead it to be careful of its action. and as before the war we never fold he animal ex-penditure of almost \$100,000,000, so then we should experience no pressure in paying three those that amount. The increase of property and population in this country is destined to be enormous, and that as one of the consequences of the war. Such a moving of the mind and ener-gles as we have undergone is never without effect. The sword is a terrible devastator, beyond consistent but country is a constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the country of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the country of the c id as before the war we never felt the annual exway for production such as never follows from a long period of unbroken peace. England's wars have cost her much, but they have paid that cost over and over again; and what has happened in England will happen in America.—Boston Trac.

BONE IL IN BUILD A DREAM.

I for a proper

After baying power of

entemplation of a my man or atten hundred

years ago, it is calculated to the wit back to the days of vallency and it some to contrivances,

to find, at the rout of the lower by which we

have to enter the said die . . turn thie, at which

we are called upon to jox a um of rather

less than a ti ric. See we come through this

obstacle, the sense or the present any back, and,

to an Englishman at los wh has only just

actived at Naples, the women to when Into the

ansient city of Pumpers show and feel it write a natural or arresce if a behind a candidefeeted,

manny-denougherfully. The min cara the corner

of one of the street of the art. No longer

does a goods by high of the loan, parted visitor,

and drug him remorastrally true due object to

another, but he is left to wonder to ther or thuner

at his own will, stopping when he sees fit to watch the careful anexactor of the workmen,

and only asking questions when it pleases him. The improved system on with the excave tions are conducted, too, has corrected as least one errogious abla with respect to the manuar is which the houses of Pompal were constructed.

Instead of being confined to a grandelear, sean of them were built with a floor above, with a recorded modeling towards the size with the bones of Provinces and in wall to give something like a clear line of what models

in connection with election matters in more than one place. On the right of the entrange to he house is the in-cription, Project on ord, Project room, which may be freely translated by the in

rate without, and he will propose tace for Dishop-

His house was undergoing repairs when the

itshable. The chemical consiltation, how, has undergone a change: if we take a little

of the crumb, and rub it between the finger and

thumb, it coumbles to powder, and has very much the appearance of coal, the propertion of earth in in the centre being less than in the crust, and the proportion of water, which is 23 per cent, in the

minb, somewhat greater.
They were early risers in the house of Procu-

Hand in band, as many as could grope their way towards one another quitted the house, passing on their way a sentinet, who kept his post in his sentry box, striving as well as he could to keep

oculus and his family; one of these, a woman

daughter of Proculus whose bones were disco-

struggled convulsively before resigning her young life, as is shown in the models taken by pairing liquid plaster of Paris into the moulds formed by the pressure of their bodies on the volcanic

discovered a mother and three children, all buried together in a living grave. Seventeen others perished in a cellar in company. Though the excavations are far from complete, there have

the greater part of these are of no intrinsic value whatever; they are interesting as relies of a people, some of whom were living at the very time when some of these momentous events were taking place in Palestine which have changed the face of the world. Articles of real worth have, however, been discovered; for example, a lump made of gold, weighing nearly three pounds troy. But Pompeli was not a city in which similar things are likely to be found frequently. The executions that have

found frequently. The excavations that have been made have been so extending as to estab-lish that; and if we may judge of the future by

the past, there is quite as little pro-pect of articles made or the precious metal-

being discovered, as there would be in the case of a place like Worthing, if it met with a similar caustrophe, and the inhabitants had had a

iar caustrophe, and the inhabitants had had a few hours to carry away what they considered of most value. The articles most generally found are those used in the kitchens and the shops—bulky matters, of little worth, in the estimation of the terrified owners, but of great value to us of the present generation. It is more likely, too, that these things are genuine, than that such things as rings, carrings, brooches, and other small articles of lowelry are when are sold a such indeed, the respective

or occles, and other anal arries of lawery are, which are sold as such; indeed, the manufactors of those is or has been a regular traffic; and let not any man who has visited the buried city, and hought surreptinously from one of the excavators a jewel or some other role of antiquely which the man has turned out before its eyes, imagine that it

must have been the property of a Pompeifan; those

must have been the property of a Pompelian; those who plant, know where to die, and those who sow, where the harvest is to be ooked for—and we never saw a Neapolitan, nor, in fact, any other man at a similar place, who seemed to think there was any harm in supplying a demand, by the substitution of a modern article for the presumed antique. Probably very many of these are manufactured in our own towns, since there are few things they do not make there. A translation from a price current issued by an English house for (shall we say) reinstating idolatrons worship, describes the beastles of certain images which the abortones were in the habit of wording-plug, in the most glowing hanguage, and at a price

ping, in the most glowing language, and at a price ridiculously low, considering the use to which they were to be put.

The expandions are now being made on a scale and with a care which will soon exhaust

whatever objects still remain haiden by the labes. A statuefte of filenus has been discovered quite recently, which is described as possaing greamerit. It is about eight inches in height, in its

left hand it holds a serpent, which supported a glass vase, surrounded with gold of exquisite workmanslep; unfortunately, the vase was broken, and only two fragments had yet been

found. Two large and elegant candelabras were also round in the same house, as well as two-capacions silver wass. Among the recent disco-veries, that which seems to have excited the most

interest, is the accidental opening of a spring.

The water immediately came bubbling up, clear
and sparking, and inviting everybody who came
near to drink of it, which they did, some of them

a their enthusiasm swallowing a sufficient quan-

tily to cause them serious personal inconvenience. Several bottles were filled with it, which were seeled as carefully as if it were the very choicest of factoring Christi, some of which were despatched to the King of Italy, and others to the Pope and other favored individuals.

-The Shoenwater House, on the Niagara river.

was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. It was

a favorite place of resort for Buffalonians.

other Pompelian.

All yesterday I assured ing,

I headed not cloud or study a That flicted over the hill, Or the humming trees or this exclusive,

Or the tri king of the rith. I took the threads for my spinning All of this summer air.

And a fin being res of single ht
Was worse in here and there,

The charges are writingly and longer, who goes man wind stored by.

And he purples to dor of strong War Booth price Western stor.

Het I could not have my spinning, For so take y decay had given. I beside not hour by hour, How the effect day had it will At lost the gray shadows for round me,

And the night came dorn and chill And I now and ran down the valley. And left it all on the bill. I went up the hill this morning, Forthe place where my splanting lay.
There was authing but glistening descripps
Remained of my dream to-day.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Every year Dr. W. Farr presents to the Remahave harpened in a large number of homeholds on that dreadful day when the city was ento used. I will take this man as an example, because we Icar-General a statement on the curses of death in England. The memoir of 1862 has just been happen to know more about him than about any We learn from it that the continued Procules was in all probability a rich, cor-tainty an influential, citizen. His name occurs fewers (typins, typhia, and typhimas filled 15,721 of the people in the year. The records of the Fever Hospital supply materials for an estimate of the proportion of the mortality to the number attacked, and upon this authority it may be taken that in the great buttle with fever more than 17,000 of the people of England were destroyed overs year in the ten years-1818-1857and above 135,000 were severely wounded, but recovered. The whole 152,000 probably averaged

His house was undergoing repairs when the catastrophe occurred, the pointers' pois and the workmen's tools were left sectlered about, and a part of the payment had been taken up. A number of cooking a ensils were beaped up in one camer, showing that the operations of the workmen prevented them from being put in their proper place. O here, containing various articles of food, were simmering on the little stores. On a brouze dish, in readiness to put in the oven, was a suching pla; the oven used for the present engaged in baking local; more than seventy lowes in all—the greater part of them weighing about two pounds—have been taken out of the oven. But the pig never entered the oven, nor were the leaves withdrawn until after a sojourn there of nearly eighteen hundred years. They still retain their form, though not their color. The porous cavities in the interior are still distinguishable. The chemical constitution, however, has undergone a change; if we take a little ver population was about 12,700. They would 1 1127 hospitals, with 100 beds each, and require in every year about 4,600,000 days' subdistance Typhus and relapsing fever (typhinia), like the pythogenic fever (typhia), are lit up by a specific symotic matter which is generated when human beings are badly fed, and crowded together in an inadequate supply of fresh air.

The seeds of the disease can only be got rid of by a vigitant sanitary police, and by the effectual destruction of typhine, its existing leaven. Scarlatina was fats! in the year to 11,834 persons, which is nearly the average. Malignant sore throat (cynamhemaligna) is allied to scarlatina in some respects, as it attacks the throat; and for the same reason implication, which is provided in the same reason in the same reason. in some respects, as it attacks the throat; and for the same reason diphtheria, which was not at direct recognised as a novel form of disease in England, was confounded with sore throat. The deaths by diphtheria were 9587 in 1859, which was the centre of the epidemic, but had declined to 9503 in 1862. Together these diseases—scarlatina, sore throat, and diphtheria—destroyed above 19,500 lives aroundly in the eight years 1855-62. The deaths from smallpox were 6455 in 1858, and fell progressively to 1628 in 1862; 12,272 persons died from whomping cough in 1852—its mortality is They were early risers in the house of Proculus, and the cook had begun his operations by lamp light, in the expectation, that as day had followed night, and night day hitherto, this order of things was eternal. But daylight did not come: the flames poured forth from Vosuvins, and showers of since rained down on the city, making it so intensely dark, that fathers cried aloud for their wives, and their wives for their children, from whom they were but a few yard distant, yet could not see by reason of the darkness—as dease as that which fell upon Egypt, and which Moses describes as a darkness that could be felt. Hand in band, as many as could geone their way from whooping cough in 1862-its mortality is

never low.

Influenza had sabsiled, but it is undoubtedly often confounded with bronentias or procumonia, which are its frequent sequels or complications: 11,112 died of duarrhoes, which is often the result of a zymotic poison allied to those of cholera and dysentery. Thanks to the progress of entitivation and drainage, our deaths from ague and remutent faver are few, only 21 in a million living in 1862. Rhemmation is allied to these affections, and remains after they have disappeared, proving fatal generally by fixing on the membranes of important organs. Seventy-three people died of never low. important organs. Seventy-three people died of privation (starvation), 471 of delirium fromens, and 240 of intemperance in other forms. Parasitic ciseases diminish with the progress of clean liness. One hundred and fifty-six persons, chiefly children, died of worms Worms enter the body through water generally, and sometimes through

himself from choking by the ashes, holding his hand before his mouth, striving out in valu, for the ashes continued to fall in essently, until they filled the box, and buried him askes, will too dang his weapon in one hand, and with the other, covering his mouth and nostrils. There were two persons, however, who were 'aft behind by Propulse and his family. Should arrangements be made to dispose of the sewage of towns, and to supply houses with pure water we may hope to see death by worms dminish. There was only one death from hydrowho stayed to fill her apron with jewels, and who ell in the open court, never to rise again, scatter-by as she did so the baubles for which she had arrifted her chances of escape; and the other a diminish. There was only one death from hydro-phobia in the year. But xymotic poisons as dan-gerous as mad dogs are still allowed to be kept in close rooms, in cess pools, and in sawers, from which they provi in the light of day and in the darkness of the night with impanity to destroy mankind. In 1862 zymotic diseases carried of 4.551 in every thousand of the population. The second great class of diseases—constitutional diseases-were not far behind. Allowing for the in crease of population, the proportion of deaths by cancer has steadily increased, while dropsy and mortification have declined; but this is partly due to improvements in medical diagnosis Deaths which would have been returned

changes of the heart and kidneys.

A common sequence is rheumatic fever, heart membranes injured, circulation obstructed, dropsy. But in the constitutional class of discases phthisis (consumption) is the chief. The mortality by phthisis has fallen from 2811 a year per thousand tiving in 1839-54, to 2-385 in 1826-62; but the deaths by bronchitis, with which in the chronic state phthisis is liable to be confounded, have increased more than the deaths by pit hisis fell. Bronchitis comes under the third class of discases—namely, local diseases, which comprise four-tenths of the total deaths in the country, arising chiefly from affections of the vered lying near each other; the older having to all appearance yielded up her breath with slight resistance, whereas the younger had evidently asbes. These two were found lying near each other, but in another place were found the skeletons of two young people who had laid down to die folded in each other's arms. Elsewhere were country, arising chiefly from affections of the vital organs of the head and chest. Uniting the respiratory discuses with phthis is oget rid of any ambiguities of nomenclature, the mortally from the two groups of chest disease is found in-creasing from 5.580 in a thousand of the popula-tion per annum in 1850-54 to 5.895 per annum in 1858 62, more than a quarter of all the deaths in excavations are far from complete, there have been, according to one writer, more than six hun-dred skeletons discovered already.

As to the objects excavated, they are exceed-ingly numerous. The most valuable are taken to the Museum in Naples, but a vast number remain in the collection of Pompidi, and every dry adds to the number in both places. Of course the greater part of these are of no intrinsic value whatever, they are interesting as relices of a 2, more than a quarter of all the deaths in

England.

It is a question of great interest what has led to this recent increase of mortality from inflammation of the air-passages and air cells of the lungs. Of the 55,692 deaths in 1862 by discuses of the nervous system (brain, spinal marrow, nerves), 25,286 were from the convulsion of infancy, in which the symptoms of disease are obscure. Bright's disease has increased greatly in the last ten years but convenient of ten years, but perhaps only in appearance, arising from a change due to the diffusion of pathological knowledge. Fatal stone cases have decreased, but disease arising from inflammation or irritabut disease arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membranes involved have
grown more fatal; these are the evils to be
obviated in using crushing instruments. A bold
operation is now practised for ovarian dropsy,
and Mr. Spencer Wells considers that 185 of the
women who died in the year might have been
saved by surgery. Six deaths in 1892 were
ascribed to fright, seven to grief, one to rage, and
forty-four to melancholy. We have now reached
the fourth class of diseases—the developmental
—the diseases incident to the birth, development,
nutrition, and decay of man. In this class are
68,342 deaths.

68,342 deaths.

The great majority of them are from debility and old age; but of all the 429,000 deaths in 1862, the causes of which are specified, only 26,780 were from old age. The deaths of women in becoming mothers (including metria) were 3077 in 1862. In a series of these deaths from 1847 to 1862, the numbers commence with 60 deaths of mothers to 10,600 children born alive, and ond only with 43. About a thousand mothers survived in 1862 who would have perished had the mortality remained the same as it was to 1847. The improved registration of births accounts for only a portion of this apparent rate of decrease. only a portion of this apparent rate of decrease. Last come the violent deaths of the year, 14,944 in number, 7-15 in every 10,000 persons. About one death in every 29 is by violence. But the bulk of them are the result of accident or negligence. The deaths by burns and scales fell 2767, but by due precaution the number of the transl deaths might be still further reduced. The arcidental deaths by poison have fallen to 26 The suicides were 1317, 611 of them by the rope I be saidles were 131, 511 of them by the rope;
I7 persons were executed, 12 were killed by lightning. This statement of the mortality of the year
suggests several questions of interest; some of
them will be discussed in a supplemental volume
which is in preparation at the Register Office,
aboving the results of the registration of the ten

years lying between the two fast censuses. Legends of Charlemagne's City. Night or day the foul fiend never rested after the trick the men of Aix had played upon him by giving him a woit's sout instead of a man's, in return for his help with their minster. And, cruelest cut of all, it had passed into a proverhabit the men of Aix were sharper than the Devil. Nursing his wrath to keep it warm, he bit on the dark design of burying minster, palace, city, men, women, and children in one common rain. So, one day he went to the sea-shore, saw a great hill of sand, which just suited his purpose, put it on his back, and, laughing in his sleeve, set out to crush the city and all is contained.

Panting and sweating under his burthen, he came near the town gate called the "Pont-thor," when a breeze sprang up from the east, blow some of his sand into his eyes and nearly blinded bim, so that, enveloped in a perfect simoom, he could not find his way to the city.

Now it so happened that a decent old woman came up on her way to market, while he was HOW THE DEVIL WAS DAUGHED BY A DANK.

came up on her way to market, while he was trying to get to the town. He accosted her most courteously, saving:—

"Can you show me the way to Aix, good dame".

That the bills had come lufe their present yosition from the sea store was firmly believed by the barghers of old, sho would cite, as pro-positive of the truth of their story, that see look and other somewhall thread to stone from the long rest inland, are found bedded in the soil

while there is not a trace of them in any part of the country round.

Ever since the hills were landed in their pre-ten station the Devil has let the Air folk alrian-ant the clever way in which they took him is save rise to the proverb, "De Auchen shul der Dievel as long," which means in their dialog. "The Aix folk are craftler than the Devil him-ser?"

Tale and legend fall in filly portraying his wrath, now that the destined instruments of his vergeance have become two smiling hills, from which the traveler views the lordly sight of city which the traveler views the lordly sight of cly and minster rising proudly and unharmed from the plain below. Still greater must have been his fury when one of Charlemanne's successors. Louis the Pions, boilt a church and monastery on St. Salvator's Berg

- By order of the Secretary of War, all sich and wounded soldiers will be discharged upon the expiration of their term of service, but will be entitled to medical treatment in hospitals, and the usual ration, so long as the disability under which they are suffering may exist, or for the fine it may be considered proper for them to remain under hospital treatment.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS. STOCK (FALL, about a month's sickness, so that the average 18863.4.) NOW IN STORE, (1865.4.

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CARPETS, MATTINGS, OH. CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Acction sales, (allahity wee.)—Magnificent Brussels, M. wide, 81 45, 81 45, 81 45, and 175 initiation Brussels, (painted.) 5, wale, 70, 30 and 50 cents; 5-4, 5-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; imperial Carpets \$1 75 to \$175 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to \$17125; Venetian, Rag, and Brunp, from 575 to 75 cents per yard; Mattices, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia from 575 to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales por, (formerly Stethlow's.) No. 137 8, SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange, 197-312

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Second street to No. 245 ARCH Street, where they are
stroparded to fill all orders as the abscrises is satisfies which the
public may favor them with. Their Collecting as assume, the
beat in the market. They also have the loss.

HASPHERRY SYSTEP
that is manufactured in the crystall at lowest prices, considering the high prices of increvial.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere,
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No. 245 ARCH Street. TOFFEE AND RASPBERRY .- ALEX.

COUSTY'S TEA WARRIGUSE. — ESTA-hished in 1800. — Importer and Juster in Fine Train, Wilson, and Liquerra. Choice Havana Charte, thickness of Pinties and Sauces, Earlish and Scotch Are and Porter. Cannel Meals, Pruits, Soup, &c. Navy Moses put up with care, at No. 110 S. SECOND Street.

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Relabilisted liver. Young uses propaged for the Counting boost and little-

ness life.
Tomough and practical factor tion in
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In all its branches, as practical by the best accomments
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PENMANSHIP.

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889-Im

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED arom Diamonds, Watches, Jewelty, Plate, Chotheing, &c. al., Sones & CO. S. OLD ESTABLISHED FOAN OFFICE, Corner of THEO and BASKILL Streets, Below Loubourt. N. R.-BIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

At that very instant, by rare good luck, she caught a glimpse of the cloven foot. Most luckily, the dame had all her wits about her, for she straightway pulled out her rower boads, and catching their cross, made the holy sign upon the send-bill in the twinkling of an eye. Forthwith the Devil's power all passed away. He vanished then and there, and dropped his load as suddenly that it split in two. In memory of the goal woman's cleverness, the larger mount was and sended the Lous Berr, the Hill of Croft. The smaller one goes by the name of San Sarvator's living, 24, Sarjour's [Bill], and a cross is created on the semantic strains.

E. comper Neventh and Varket streets.
E. comper Seventh and Market streets.
E. comper Resembla and Market streets.
Fire and the seventh and Market streets.
Fire and climan.
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S.R.S. Corbing, S. E. corber Saventh and Market ets. S.R.S. Carbing, S. E. corber Saventh and Market ets. S.R.S. Carbing, S. E. corber Saventh and Market ets. S.R.S. Carbing, S. E. corber Saventh and Market ets. S.R.S. Carbing, S. E. crope soventh and Market ets. S.R.S. Carbing, S. F. croper seventh and Market ets. S.R.S. Carbing, S. U. Balance of Sammer slock selling low.

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Have received their PALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERI-CAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which shar will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

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We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

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Or a amail BEGAR STORE on the upper aids of CHES+ NUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietic has been CUTTING DOWN, the process of his Scrars and Tobacco, let per cent, on all his atock, which by the way is ef rare collection, thus [col. Is if

INFRINGING

On his profits for the issuefit of his customers, who always GO FOR HIM!

MARSHAL'S SALE,—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ or Sale, by the fron. John Underglader, Judge of the Diafret Court of the United States, for another tracer District or Permedicant, in Administry, to me directed, will be sold at public naive to the budgest And lead budget. For each, at Alleller SEA STORE. No. 142 N. PRONT STREET, OR MONDAY, Segrember 19, 1961, at 12 eclock M., the carge of the schamer "Lillian, consisting of 401 hales uffection, the country of the services of the schamer "Lillian, consisting of 1 cases unknown.

WILLIAM MULL WARD. WILLIAM MILLWAND,
V. B. Muraini E. D. of Penn
Purraporputs, September 10, 2014. 8212-1

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS PART AND ARE DESCRIPTION OF SURE RESIDENT OF THE RESIDENT OF T A FEW MORE HORSES CAN BE CHERRY Street, No. 897

FINANCIAL. INITED STATES SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

FOR SALE, In amorante and space to suit purchasers, at lowest market TALKS.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO., No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

Opposite the Exchange. NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

\$75,000,000 LOAN

Daying this day been awarded, and our bide proving suc castid, we are prepared to sell to enstoners at once in targe or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these ISSI BONDS as the BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

5-20 LOAN Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bends of this very destrable Loan on hand and for sale 7 3-10th NOTES.

or all denominations and in any amount, constantly on 10-10 LOAN

AT PAR. INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN. Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back into

rest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent premium Conversion of 7 8-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Lean of 1881 attended to. All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,

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GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Com-

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS Collections Promptly Made. CMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mhl2

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40°.

JAY COOKE & CO., OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT, INTEREST IN COIN tedesmade any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are lessed for this Lean, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on \$50s and \$100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated Murch 1, 1804. The half-yearly interest failing doe September I and March I of each year; until let September I. her, the account interest from 1st of March is required to be juid by purchasers in a us or in 180AL CORRESON, add-ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT

JAY GOOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET. FREDE. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 30 S. THIRD STREET, BUY AND SELL

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [9-14

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 200 S. THIMD STREET, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD.

No. 18 S. THIND Street, U. S. NEW 7-50 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, of geonge J. Boyry,

No. 28 S. THIRD Street. PURE SPIRITS .-- 500 GALLS. PURE SPIRITS, for preserving purposes, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, No. 5 N. PRONT Street.

DEFOT FOR UNITED STATES REVENUE

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FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

I nited States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two percent discount allowed on all sales from Five as

Twenty Dollars; Three pur cent. on Twenty Dollars

All orders through he sent to JESPER HARDING,

Collector of First District, 8-14-121 No. 304 CHESNIT Street, Philadelphia. I NITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Promeylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Stirm, and Elevente Wards of the City of Philedelphia,

NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment for 1964, for the above named District, of persons hable to a tax on Carriages Pleasure, Yachte, hilliard Tables, and Gold and Stiver Plate, and

also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been NOTICE IS HERRSY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the indersigned, between the hours of 3 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT

Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September , and until and including SATUEDAY, Sentumber 24, PENALTIES. All persons who faillto pay their Annual Taxes upon ear riages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate,

on or before the 28th day of September, 1864, will maur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be nable to coats, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1967.
All persons who is like manner shall fall to take out

their decrees, as regulated by law, on or before the 36th day of deptember, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be anhiest to a presecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 5cth section of the law atcressid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks reanized under the act to provide a National Currency NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN. JESPER BAROTEG, Odiecter,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-

TRIETY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders or Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1961, are hereby notified that they may be presented immedistrix, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bends will bear full coupons from July 1. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-

Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Par Cent. Bonds from Ju.y 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's cola draft immediately upon settlement. The following regulations in relation to endersements % must be carefully observed:
Where notes transmitted for settlement were lesued

original owners, they must be endersed by them." Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will tame to their name. Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorse-

payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the

ment of the original owners, and also be codersed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bon'ts will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as

When notes are endersed or transmitted by an atterner, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter tion of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange. When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz. New York, Pafindelphia, Boston, Baltimore,

New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, W. P. FESSENDEN,

NEW GAME OF CARDS. THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Paironized by the Royal Family of Empland), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amount pasting, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method. ethod.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
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trated London News. Address A. 502CE, No. 52 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.—100 KITTS NEW
Mess Mackerel in alore and for sale by
KENNUSY, STATES & CO.,
9-15-54*
No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES. DIGBY HERRINGS,-1000 BOXES EXTRA of quality Herrings, satisble for result grocers sales, to store and for sale by

ENNEDY, STATES A CO.,

19-15-54*
No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

Consignees of merchandles per above vessel will please send for their goods, now landed on Pine street Wharf, 9-15-ut H. Wilk OR & CO. GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

STEAMSHIP NORMAN, FROM BOSTON,-

ELASTIC STITCH BEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USB.

apis No. 730 CHESNUT Street. TITI COTTAGE ORGANS, Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALS. SD to purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for ... hurches and Schools, four fruing to be equally well adapted to the Parcer and Drawing Scom. For asle only by M. BEUUS.

No. 18 N. SEVENDE SCREEN.

Also, a complete descripant of the Person Meladon concentrity on hand.

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S. E. corner SECOND and ChESNUT Streets, Philars.

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLUCES,
A very destrate article for Churches direct, Banks,
Counting Pouss, Parloys, St.
Also, MANIFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS,
ULOUN REFAIRID AND WARRANTED,
Jais-ly Clock Trimmings of every description.

W. M. A. GHAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Dismonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickes, TROSE IN WANT OF MONEY
All boxtness confidential. BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weating.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS,

The undersigned having leased the KINSINGTUR SCHEW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the
partons of the Break, that he is prepared with increased
facilities to accommindate those having wessels to be raised
or repaired, and being a president supplementer and
conflict, will give personal altestion to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, into-Carpenters, and Machinist
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the only of "Westerstedte Pairett
Metablic Composition," or Copper Fairs, for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for the city, and prepared in
formish the same on favorable terms.